

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 19.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1739.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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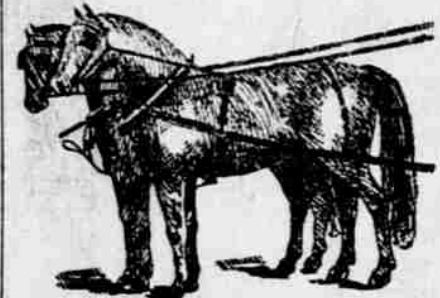
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(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

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and beware of worthless imitations or sub-
stitutes.

The Bennington was an hour
late in getting away yesterday.

KATE FIELD AND WILLIS.

The Correspondent Writes of
the Rumors.

WHAT THE DICKY BIRD SAID.

Apparently the Inside-Why January
17 Was Not Celebrated—The Diffi-
culty with the Foreign Office—Min-
ister Willis' Heritage—Results.

HONOLULU, Jan. 27.—We have
had something to talk about the last
week that has raised gossip to the
level of politics. We have had a na-
tional holiday that may lead to inter-
national complications.

You may have forgotten that on
January 17, 1893, a revolution occurred
on these islands which overthrew a na-
tive queen and substituted a republic
of white men. As a matter of fact,
white men have ruled Hawaii for
many years so that the change of
Government was much less radical
than is generally imagined. It was
as inevitable as fate. This white man
stopped bending the pregnant hinges
of the knee to a monarch, who wanted
a power to which Queen Victoria
would not dare to aspire—Liliuoka-
lani's cabinet was made up of white
men and half whites, chosen for their
supposed subservience to their mis-
tress. When the test came the queen
alone stood by her guns. She, at
least, had the courage of her desires
and is entitled to a certain amount of
sympathy for paying the penalty of
them. Then sons and grandsons of
missionaries, whose cry had always
been "Hawaii for Hawaiians," hauled
down the royal flag and raised the
stars and stripes. A Provisional Gov-
ernment made up of capital and
brains administered the laws pending
annexation to the United States.

This Government was immediately
recognized at Washington. Mr.
Blount was sent as special envoy and
Mr. Willis as envoy extraordinary and
minister plenipotentiary.

Other Nations Hold Aloof.

For this Republic to ignore January
17th would be as amazing as for the
United States to turn against the
Fourth of July; hence this anniversary
was celebrated with great ef-
fusion in 1894. Every nation rep-
resented here diplomatically refused to
take part on the ground that the Pro-
visional Government had not been
recognized by them. On being invited
to co-operate, Mr. Willis referred the
whole matter to our State Depart-
ment and was upheld in his policy of
inaction. I hope some profound stu-
dent of international law and diplo-
macy will explain to readers of the
Times Herald, including myself, how
silly was the man of war Bennington
who ignored the national holiday of a coun-
try whose Government, though called
provisional, they have acknowledged.
I am so stupid as to be confounded.

American Guns Are Silent.

This year, however, the kaleidos-
cope had changed and the Hawaiian
Government invited foreign nations
to celebrate the anniversary. Consuls
and Consular agents of Germany,
Italy, Spain, China, Mexico, etc.,
cheerfully assented to run up their flags.

Not so the diplomatic corps, repre-
sented by the United States minister
and the British, Japanese and French
commissioners. Not so the United
States man of war Bennington that
all day long was dumb as a painted
ship upon a painted ocean. "What
was the matter? Well, my bird, the
American eagle, has just swooped
down from 'Punchbowl' to tell me
what he has found out.

"It amounts to this," says the
American eagle, whose feathers and
temper are very much ruffled. "We've
put both feet in it this time when it
was our business to let bygones be
bygones and endeavor to smooth out
seams largely of our own making.
The Hawaiian Government notified
the diplomatic corps of the anniver-
sary several days in advance, while
upon these august functionaries con-
ferred by note to decide upon a line
of action."

"Who is dean of the corps?"
"The American minister. He out-
ranks every one else. You ought to
know that without being told," re-
plied my bird testily.

"Pardon me, what was the matter?"

"Mr. Willis. He's one of the kindest
and best intentioned men in the
world; as for Mrs. Willis, she's
charming."

"Yes, yes, yes, that's all very well,
but you're mixing things up, just
like a woman. The trouble with Mr.
Willis is that he's inherited a mess
from Blount and he's afraid to take a
new departure for fear of the old man
at home."

"What old man at home?"

"There is but one—Cleveland."

"Why, birdie, how do you do go on?

Were Mr. Cleveland here a week, I

believe he'd entirely change his point
of view regarding Hawaii. As for
Mr. Olney, I feel in my bones that he
understands the situation."

Followed Mr. Willis' Lead.

"Never mind your bones. You want
fact, don't you?"

"Very well, then. Listen. Mr.
Willis informed England and France
and Japan that, as he had been up-
held by his government in not rec-
ognizing Jan. 17, 1894, he could not
depart from precedent in 1896. There-
upon all the other nations decided to
do likewise. British Commissioner
Hawes called on the Minister of For-
eign Affairs, and, in the friendliest
manner possible, endeavored to ex-
tricate himself from a very unpleas-
ant predicament."

"What did Mr. Cooper say?"

"I couldn't hear very well from my
perch outside of the open window,
but I think he requested Mr. Hawes
to put his reply in writing."

"Did they part as old friends?"

"Apparently. Evidently Mr. Hawes
wanted to make some sort of amends,
for soon after he gave a dinner, to
which he invited all the cabinet."

"Did they all accept?"

"I think they did. In concurring
with Mr. Willis, Mr. Hawes let his
good nature get the better of his
reason. If he had had a week to think
the matter over he never would have
made such a blunder. He followed
Mr. Willis' trail, and the other com-
missioners followed his. They all
sent letters in harmony with Mr.
Hawes' remarks to Mr. Cooper."

"Mr. Willis, too?"

"He merely referred the matter to
Washington."

"Did he call on the Government to
explain?"

"No."

"What about the Bennington? Was
not our man-of-war notified of the
national holiday?"

"Yes. A note was sent to the Unit-
ed States legation, addressed to the
commanding officer."

"What has the navy to do with the
state department? Why was not that
note sent direct to the Bennington?"

"Because it is etiquette to address
our navy through the legation."

"Did Captain Pigman receive that
notification?"

"No."

"What?" I cried in amazement.

Visits the Bennington.

"You may well cry why? I saw Mr.
Willis go off to the Bennington on
Jan. 16 and from the duration of his
visit there must have been a powwow.
Evidently the state department talked
the navy out of its senses, and if Se-
cretary Herbert doesn't get up on his
ear I'm no American eagle. What's
the matter with the United States?
Why are we always making diplo-
matic fools of ourselves? It's enough,
it's enough—oh, hang it, I'll burst if I
don't swear!" and off flew birdie to
his eyrie on "Punchbowl," leaving
me alone on my island."

Though the Government has en-
deavored to keep this story out of the
papers, reference has been made to it
in print and a telegram will be sent
from San Francisco giving some sort
of version of what was an insult to
the Republic of Hawaii. Assuming
for the sake of argument that non-
recognition of Jan. 17 in 1894 was en-
tirely correct, the attitude of these
nations in 1896. They have no busi-
ness to "go behind the returns." To
make elegant extracts, as it were, of
holidays and to arrange among them
selves which they prefer, is an imperi-
tence that no powerful government
would tolerate. Hawaii has self re-
spect, if she is little. I shall be great-
ly surprised if Mr. Hatch does not ask
for an explanation at Washington of
a very remarkable slight put upon his
Government at Honolulu.

Mr. Willis is the last man in the
world to disturb the peace of nations
or individuals. His error is one of
judgment, all the more unfortunate
that it presents the ungovernable
spectacle of a big Republic humiliating
a little one and inciting three other na-
tions to rub in the agony.

While this susceptible diplomatic
corps could not raise flags on Jan. 17
natives were going about with mauls
and spears and taro-patch fiddles
serenading whoever would pay for
their feasting music. The Govern-
ment wisely abstained from military
display, but royalists themselves did
not hesitate to attend the races at Ka-
pialani Park, where several of the
queen's best friends entered horses
that distinguished themselves. Es-
pecially fortunate was Colonel W. H.
Cornwell, whose Billy C., though not
a thoroughbred, is good enough to try
his metal in the States.

As every where else, the jockey club
and other stands were filled with
whites and half whites. To find the
natives I wandered outside the pale of
admission and described them perched
high in trees, sitting on fences, on
horseback or in carts, looking the pic-
ture of content, apparently indifferent
to the meaning of the holiday. Had
they been told that the United States,
Great Britain, Japan and France had
insulted the Hawaiian Republic they
might have been sufficiently interest-
ed to have asked why. Had they
been told they would have shrugged
their shoulders and returned to their
cigarettes as if to say, "What fools to
brother themselves."

Latest From the Eagle.

"More news!" cries the eagle, as he
pecks at my wire easement to be let
in.

"What is it now, birdie?"

"Do you remember how long the
Government left Mr. Thurston's place
unfilled at Washington?"

"Yes."

"Well, the Government wanted to
send the very best available man, in
order to avoid all possible complica-

tions with the United States, and
fixed upon F. M. Hatch, Minister of
Foreign Affairs. A native of New
Hampshire, but thirty-six years a
resident of the islands, Mr. Hatch
combines Yankee brains with Hawai-
ian courtesy, and is such stuff as
makes good diplomats."

"Why, then, was W. R. Castle
sent?"

"Ah, there's the rub. He good
naturally supplied the vacuum pro-
tem."

"Birdie, what do you mean?"

"Just this. Mr. Willis called on the
Government here to urge the speedy
appointment of a successor to Mr.
Thurston."

"But why? Mr. Hastings, Charge
d'Affaires in Washington, was per-
fectly competent to manage questions
that might come up. In fact, he was
so sure nothing would happen of im-
portance last summer as to go off on
a visit to New England, and tell me
not to hasten my trip to the islands."

"Of course, Mr. Willis' point was
this: 'If you don't send a Minister to
the United States I shall be recalled,'
said he. Thereupon President Dole
and his Cabinet prevailed upon Mr.
Castle to fill the aching void until
Mr. Hatch could arrange his affairs
for a long absence. In making this
appointment, that the entente cor-
diale between the two countries might
not be disturbed and Mr. Willis be
suddenly withdrawn, the President
and his Cabinet displeased the Legis-
lature and had hard work to secure
Mr. Castle's confirmation."

"Birdie, are you telling me the
truth?"

"I believe what I've said, and if
you know my authority you'll have
no doubt."—Kate Field in Chicago
Times Herald.

A BIT OF CRITICISM.

The Queenslanders Liked the
Place.

THEIR IDEA OF GOVERNMENT.

Japan May Rule the Roost—Everybody
Against the Government—Some-
thing Left a Bad Taste—Some Injus-
tice from the Colonial Critics, Etc.

H. M. Nelson, R. Philip and T.
J. Byrnes, members of the Queens-
land Ministry, arrived in Sydney
February 10. Mr. Byrnes gave a
lengthy interview to the Sydney
Herald, and spoke as follows of
Honolulu:

"It is a thriving place. Most of the
appliance of modern civilization—a
complete electric light system, which
is most admirable, and a telephone
system on the whole of the islands—
are to be found there. There is a
separate telephone system on each
island, no cable connecting them.
Around Hawaii the telephones extend
for 300 miles. I believe it is one of
the best systems in the world. The
climate is very good. We were there
in the winter, but I believe the tem-
perature ranges from 60° to 85°. The
principal product is sugar. They will
produce this year double the quantity
of the Queensland production. This
is a splendid result from a little patch
of islands like these. It is largely due
to the use of fertilizers in agriculture.
Sometimes they get ten tons of sugar
acres, whereas the average in
Queensland is between one and two.
I suppose their average would be six
tons per acre, which is enormous.
Besides sugar, they are now going in
largely for planting coffee, and they
expect to have 10,000 acres under
coffee this year. What they have pro-
duced is already of excellent quality,
and the future of the industry depends
upon whether the plant is attacked by
any of the diseases that so ravage
coffee plantations in other parts of
the world."

Political State.

"The political state of the country is
very unsettled."

"Yes, there is a good deal of discon-
tent amongst the native population,
and from those who are associated
with them by marriage or long inter-
course, and also from a good number
of the white population. They con-
tend that there was no justification
for the overthrow of the monarchy,
which took place in 1893, and the
constitution that those who have
really usurped the Government have
foisted upon the country is such that
the natives are practically excluded
from all shares in the government of
their own country. They have fixed
the franchise so high and imposed
such conditions upon it that the
natives are practically excluded from
its use; and, furthermore, they have
made all who want to exercise a pub-
lic function take an oath that they
will never do anything in the way of
the restoration of the monarchy. This
the natives generally decline to take,
and I do not think anyone can blame
them for their action in this respect,
because the restoration of mon-
archical institutions would mean
practically a continuance of the native
sovereignty of the country."

"Now all that has been swept away,
and you have a Government that is
really based upon force and nothing
else. They maintain a large mili-
tary force and there is generally an
American warship there. The position
of the American Government towards
Hawaii is most peculiar. President
Cleveland, after having had the mat-
ter carefully investigated, decided en-
tirely against this revolutionary party
that overthrew the monarchy. He
submitted proposals to Congress, but
they were not adopted, and the pres-
ent form of government, such as it is,
has been recognized as a Government
de facto by the United States as well

as by the other powers. Still, it is
merely a tyranny masquerading in
the form of a Republic, because, to
quote the American Constitution,
which these people pretend they are
imitating, government exists only by
the consent of the governed, and the
governed certainly in this case—the
great majority of them—are against
the Government. There is no ques-
tion about that. Apologists for the
Government and its defenders can say
what they like, but the feeling of the
natives who preponderate is certainly
against the Government entirely."

The feeling of the British residents
is also against them, as well as a large
part of the American population.

Japanese Problem.

"I consider that one of the future
problems of Hawaii is the presence of
the Japanese there. There are more
than 25,000 there, who are principally
men, and many of them have been
trained in the army. There are about
40,000 Hawaiians and half-castes,
about 13,000 Portuguese, about the
same number of Chinese, and the re-
mainder of the population, which is
only a very small part of it, consists
of Americans and Europeans. With
the Hawaiians left out of the govern-
ment of the country the Japanese
would be the largest element there,
and they have demanded the fran-
chise. I do not see how the Republic
of Hawaii, if it lasts in its present
form, can refuse it to them. They are
intelligent and industrious, and they
have gone there to stay. The monar-
chical Government might be justified
in continuing to treat them as aliens
—a monarchical Government that
merely continued the old native domi-
nation of the islands. But how can
a republic refuse the franchise to the
Japanese who are settlers there when
they base their institutions on the
American system, which absolutely
gave the franchise to American negro
slaves? If the Japanese get the fran-
chise they will rule the islands, and
the Hawaiian group will really be-
come a dependency of Japan. That is
a very serious problem, not only for
us, but also for America and Eng-
land, because the result would be a
large Japanese settlement compara-
tively close to America and right be-
tween Canada—that is, the Western
States of Canada—and our own coun-
try. To that extent Australia is very
much interested in the country. We
are building up a trade with Canada
and the route to that country is going
to be a highway of considerable traf-
fic. Right on the road lie the islands."

"It would be far better for us to have
them in the possession of a neutral
Power such as the Hawaiian mon-
archy than to have them in the hands
of a Republic whose policies are bound
to be very uncertain. The Republic is
not based on representative institu-
tions at all. They have been three
years without calling a parliament to-
gether, and they have what is called
a Council of State, which is nominated
by the President and which exercises
all the functions of a parliament. You
can thus see that the President is
practically the dictator of the country,
and, according to the Constitution,
the present President holds office un-
til the year 1900."

"Here is an instance of his powers:
The Congress there have held that it
is entirely within its discretion as to
whether the ordinary law of the coun-
try shall be suspended and martial
law proclaimed at any time. This is
giving the President greater powers
than were held by the old Hawaiian
kings, or than they ever professed to
hold. The relations of the Japanese
to the Government of these islands
constitute an important question for
us. I really cannot emphasize its im-
portance too strongly. There is an-
other point that I would like to men-
tion. The President himself, I under-
stand, was away from the islands
when we were there, and we had not
an opportunity of meeting him, but I
learn from interviews with him that
he has been obtained by some Ameri-
can journalists that he is in favor of
the annexation of the islands by the
United States."

"It seems to me that that is a very
extraordinary position for the chief
executive officer of the nation to take
up when he was practically the head
of a party that seized the sovereignty
of the island. It is to claim that they
are holding it in trust until the United
States relieves them. This I do not
believe the United States will
consent to do. They will not consent
to be the receivers of stolen property.
They have their trouble with their
own colored population in the South-
ern